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A
**Free and Impartial Enquiry
INTO THE
Antiquity and Efficacy
OF
TOUCHING
FOR THE
Cure of the KING'S EVIL.**

Written some time since, in Two Letters:
The One to Dr. STEGERTAHL,
Physician to his Majesty, Fellow of
the College of Physicians, and of the
Royal Society; the Other to Sir HANS
SLOANE, Bart. President of the
College of Physicians, and Vice-Pres-
ident of the Royal Society.

Now first published, in order to a compleat
Confutation of that supposed supernatural
Power, lately justified in a Pamphlet, inti-
tuled, *A Letter from a Gentleman at Rome,*
to his Friend in London, &c..

To which is added,

A Collection of Records.

By WILLIAM BECKETT,
Surgeon, and F. R. S.

L O N D O N:

Printed, and sold by J. PEELE, at *Locke's*
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[Price One Shilling.]

A
THESE AND IMBOSITISI ENDOWED
INTO THE
MUSEUM OF THE
ROYAL COLLEGE
FOR THE
CURE OF THE KING'S HALL



BY WILLIAM BUCKLEY.

1790. V. 1.

PRINTED FOR J. DODS, 1790.
LONDON.



TO
Dr. STEIGERTAHL,

Physician to His Majesty
King *GEORGE.*

SIR,



HAVE often wonder'd,
that in so free and in-
quisitive an Age as this,
when every one has a
Liberty of exercising his
Enquiries with a be-
coming Freedom, no
Body has hitherto *candidly* and *impartial-*
ly examin'd into that commonly received
Opinion, of the Cure of the King's Evil
by the *Royal Touch*; notwithstanding it
appears to be a Thing of so extraordi-
nary a Nature, that the bare mention of

it might be thought sufficient to excite one's Curiosity to endeavour to be apprized of every thing that relates to it. For this Reason, I have thought it very well worth my while, to make, with an *Historical Freedom*, a Search into the Truth of this generally received Notion: that if it appear well grounded, I might have the agreeable Satisfaction of not having acquiesc'd in it without a strict Enquiry; or if I should find it *uncertain* or *false*, I might learn not to rely on the too hasty Determinations of others, which we sometimes find owe their Rise to an unfound or deceitful Foundation. It's true, there have not been wanting Persons among us, for some Ages past, who have been unwilling to give an implicit Consent to the current Opinions of the Times in which they lived, but have suspected the Veracity of it; but no one *hitherto* has thoroughly consider'd the *History* of this Affair, whereby he might be enabled *solidly* to *justify* or *condemn* it. The Reason of this last seems to be principally owing to the great Deference that is generally paid to the *Voice* of the *Majority*, and a certain Indolency of the Tempers of some Persons, which rather disposes them to acquiesce in the Determinations of others, than to be at

at the Trouble to examine into the Truth of Things themselves. But not only in this Case before us, but in several others likewise, we ought to look upon an Opinion's being *generally received*, to be extrinsical to its being true or false; for it is not the great Number of Advocates that have appear'd in its Behalf, or those that have transiently written of it as a known Truth, should oblige one to conclude it so; if by examination we find they deliver what they say traditionally, or have not taken care to avoid perverting the most ancient Authorities, which in this Case ought most to be depended upon, or foisted in later, which have nothing to support them. And because many Persons ascribe so much to the Power and Efficacy of this Method, that they think it needless to attempt to account for it after any other manner, than acknowledging it to be a *supernatural Gift*; and on the other side, many believe there is very little use in it, from the many Failures of Success, and the great Pains some have been at to support the Credit of it; I determine therefore freely and impartially to consider this Matter, from the most authentick Accounts History is able to furnish us with.

with. In order hereunto I have endeavoured & carefully to examine all our English Historians, in the same Series of Succession in which they wrote, from the very first, who was contemporary with the Prince first said to be endow'd with this Gift, to the present Time, that I might be fully appiz'd of all they have said in relation to it, before I came to any Determination of my own Opinion, as the result of my Enquiries. And this Method I have chose rather to pursue, that by searching up to the Fountain Head, I might receive what those Authors have deliver'd in their *true* and *proper* Sense and Meaning, and pure and free from Adulteration; which I have since found, by passing through other Hands, have not escap'd being grossly perverted and corrupted, and manifestly apply'd to a very different Use, to what they were originally designed. But before I go about to recount the Particulars that have offer'd to me in my Researches upon this Occasion, I think it necessary to reduce what I have to say, to the Four following Heads, which will, if I mistake not, take in the most material Things that can be said upon this Subject.

1. FIRST, I shall make some Enquiries in relation to the Antiquity of Touching for the Cure of the King's Evil, and about what Time our Kings did first engage in the Practice of it.

2. SECONDLY, I shall offer some Considerations in relation to its being a Supernatural Gift,

3. THIRDLY, In what Particular, as the Hereditary Right of Succession, the Ceremonies, the Gold, &c. its Efficacy is thought most properly to consist. And

4. FOURTHLY, If these should fail of giving full Satisfaction, whether one ought not endeavour to account for the Reason of it, when it has succeeded, from some other Cause.

As to the first Particular, I find that our Historians and other Writers, who have mention'd any Thing in relation to this Subject, for Two or Three Hundred Years past, have generally agreed that *Edward the Confessor*, who died in the Year 1066, was the first of our Kings who was so fortunate as to be distinguished by this extraordinary Gift, of Healing this Disease: And to support this Opinion, they bring the Authority of *William of Malmesbury*, an Historian who 'tis supposed wrote about Eighty Years after that Prince's Death; and

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quote a Relation out of his History; to confirm the Truth of what they advance. But because I have already declared my Opinion against taking any thing upon Trust, and that the sake of *Truth* was the only Motive that determined me to these Enquiries; I shall first faithfully quote what has been thought this Author's Declaration on this Head, and then examine whether it is capable, by any Means, of bearing such a Construction.

Now after he has given us some Account of this King's Benefactions to the Church, and a Summary of his Virtues, he ushers in the *Miracles*, said to be " effected by him, with relating the " case of a young Woman that had a " Husband about the same Age with " her self, but having no Child, got an " ill State of Health by an over-flowing " of Humours in her Neck, which " broke out in great Nobbs, that she " was commanded, in a Dream, to apply " to the King to wash it. To Court " she goes; and the King being at " his Devotions all alone, dip'd his " Fingers in Water, and dabbel'd the " Woman's Neck; and he had no " sooner taken away his Hand, but " she found her self better, the loath-

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" Some Scabb dissolv'd, so that *Worms*
 " and purulent Matter bursting out to-
 " gether, all the noxious Humour
 " disappeared ; but the Lips of the Ul-
 " cers remaining wide and offensive,
 " she continu'd at Court till she was
 " well, which was in less than a Week's
 " Time, the Ulcers being so well closed,
 " and the Skin so fair, that nothing of
 " her former Disease could be discern'd,
 " and in a Year's Time she was brought
 " to Bed of *Twins.*

" THE same Author likewise informs
 " us, that a Man, who was *Blind*,
 " spread a common Report at Court,
 " that he should receive his *Sight*, if he
 " touch'd his Eyes with the Water that
 " the King had wash'd his Hands in ;
 " which the King hearing of, disclaim'd
 " any such Power : but his Servants, it
 " seems, without the King's Knowledge,
 " while he was at his Prayers, made the
 " Experiment, and immediately after
 " the blind Man was wash'd with the
 " Water, he recover'd his *Sight*. And
 our Historian tells us, in the same man-
 ner the King cured a *Blind Man* at
Lincoln.

SUCH sort of Narratives as these are
 very frequently to be met with in the
 Writers about that Time ; for every body

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that is acquainted with the *English History*, knows how customary a thing it was for the *Monks*, in those early times, to bestow their Miracles very liberally upon those Persons who had been their Benefactors. And such was the Credulity of those early Ages, that those of the grossest Nature were impos'd upon the People for Matters of Fact; and little less than Heresy wou'd it have been, for any one to have call'd in question or suspected the Truth of them. But Interest was the Motive, that certainly push'd them on to the Invention of such monstrous Accounts as their Writings are stuff'd with; and I doubt not but these Relations will gain as much Credit with the Reader, as that of the same King's carrying a poor Cripple upon his Back, stock'd with a whole Hospital of Diseases, to St. *Peter's Church* in *Westminster*, where he was immediately cured of all his Maladies; or as the same Historians relate, that St. *John the Apostle* appeared to him in the Habit of a Pilgrim, and received a Ring the King made him a Present of, which was afterwards very miraculously returned to him. But lest there should be some Persons who are inclin'd to give more Credit to the former of those Relations, than

than *these* now mention'd, which I must confess I see no Reason for, I shall confine my self to the Examination of those miraculous Cures mention'd by *Malmesbury*, seeing from them it is our modern Writers would prove, that that *King* enjoy'd a *supernatural Gift* of curing the *King's Evil*. But from those Relations which have been truly stated, it doth not appear to me that this King had any peculiar Power of curing this Disease, nor indeed do they seem to carry the least Colour of Reason that they were design'd to engage us to believe so; for if they had, it would have most certainly been particularly express'd. Here is only a transient Account of some miraculous Cures, said to be effected by him; but no mention made of his being peculiarly endow'd with a Power to cure any particular *Malady*: And most certain it is from those Accounts, that one might with as much Reason call *Barrenness* and *Blindness* the *King's Evil*, as such Swellings on the Face; seeing the Power of curing was not confin'd to any distinct Disease, but is said to extend to those before mention'd *equally alike*. Besides this, we never observe that those scrophulous Swellings that go under the Denomination of the *Evil*, have any Worms.

in them ; which being no Characteristick of those Tumors, must render them of such a Nature, as not to bear an Analogy with the other, and so must make them absolutely *different Diseases*. From hence it evidently appears, that if it were granted, the King had a peculiar Privilege of curing such sort of Swellings *only*, as are mention'd by our Historian, it would be very far from proving he had a Power of curing the *Evil*; forasmuch as there is an *essential Difference* betwixt those two *Distempers*. Doth it seem to carry any appearance of Probability, that while this Author was recording the religious Benefactions of this Prince, and other of his Vertues, he should omit the particular mention of so remarkable a Circumstance, as his miraculously curing the *King's Evil*; more especially if he had been the *first* that had been distinguish'd by this peculiar Favour? For this would have contributed more largely to have commanded a higher Esteem and Veneration of him, than the recital of any thing else he could have said in his Honour. He would not have suffer'd any particular Disease, the King had the *original* and *supernatural Gift* of curing, to have been barely mention'd with others, without some very effectual

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Mark to distinguish it. But that which seems to shake the Credit of *Malmsbury's* whole Relation of the *Miracles* of this King, is the Silence of *Ingulphus* in this Affair ; for this Historian was not only living in this King's Reign, but knew him personally : He gives him a very great Character, recites his Benefactions to the Abbey to which he belong'd, calls him a very pious and vertuous Prince, and wrote not many Years after his Death ; but makes no mention of any *Miracles* perform'd by him, nor of his having a Power of curing any *particular Disease* : Which makes it highly probable, these Relations had not their rise so early as his Time ; or otherwise it can never be supposed that an Author, that was interested in his Favour, shou'd pass over such a *remarkable Circumstance* without any Notice. Nor does *Marianus Scotus* or *Florence of Worcester*, two Historians that liv'd nearer this Prince's Time than *Malmsbury*, say one Word about his miraculous Cures ; which might tempt some Persons to lay a gross Impputation on the last Author's Sincerity. I have been very unwilling to suffer any thing to escape me, that might probably give me any light into this Matter ; for which Reason, I have consulted the *Bull* of

of Pope Alexander the Third, * by which this King was canonized about Two Hundred Years after his Death, as a very likely Method of discovering the Truth of this *Miraculous Gift*, seeing the Vertues and extraordinary Abilities of those Persons so sainted, are therein usually express'd; but here is no mention made of any peculiar Privilege he enjoy'd of curing any particular Disease, nor any thing like it; which makes it very evident, that in that Age they were Strangers to any such Report, and is, as I take it, a convincing Proof of the Error those Authors have committed, who have ascrib'd any such Power to this King. But since it may be objected, that the Authorities I have quoted not being written by those Authors, who design'd to give us a compleat History of the Actions and Affairs of this King, it ought not to be expected, that every memorable Incident of his Reign should be taken Notice of by them, I shall therefore refer my self for farther Satisfaction therein to *Ealred Abbot of Rievaulx in Yorkshire*, who flourish'd about the Year 1164. for this Author has written one whole Book of the *Life and Miracles* of this King; and it cannot but with the

* See Collection of Records, Numb. 1.

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greatest Reason be expected, that if any Author before his Time had mention'd this King's having a peculiar Power of curing any particular Disease, or that he had ever heard of it, even by a traditional Report, he would not have fail'd to have made mention of it in such an Undertaking. But on the contrary, he has only transcrib'd the Accounts which Malmesbury had before given us with some Variation, and multiplied his miraculous Cures of *Blind Men*, both in his *Life*, and after his *Death* at his Tomb, and of Persons cured of *Agues* and other Distempers, by praying there: But he says not one Word of his having a Power of curing the *Scrophula*, or any other particular Disease; which he can never be supposed to have omitted the mention of, in the Life of a Prince to whom he designed to do the utmost Honour.

So that hitherto there seems to be an universal Defect in Authorities, to justify any such Supposition; seeing those Authors from whom one might have reasonably expected an Account of this Affair, are so far from giving us any Assurances of the Certainty of it, that it's evident they were not only Strangers to the *Fact it self*, but likewise to the very *Report of it*. And yet in the Prosecution

tion of this Enquiry we shall find, that in After-Ages a *voluntary*, or at least *imprudent*, *Misrepresentation* of one of those fictitious *Miracles* mentioned by *Malmsbury*, became the original Source from whence this generally received Opinion sprung.

Who those Persons were that first interested themselves in this Matter, so as to engage the People to believe the Certainty of this *Supernatural Power*, may be readily conjectured, if we do but consider, that the *Clergy* were the Persons in that Reign whom the King studied principally to oblige; so that the many and extraordinary Things expressly related or intimated to be done by him, must be look'd upon to be but as so many necessary and becoming Returns for the signal Favours they had before received. Thus for instance, *Petrus Blesensis*, at that Time Arch-Deacon of *Bath*, who from his condoling the Death of *Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury*, and some other Circumstances, may be supposed to have written his Epistles about the Year 1180, writing to the Clergy of the King's Court, and building in all probability on that Relation in *Malmsbury* of the Swellings on the Woman's Face, which bore some external *Resemblance*

to the *Scrophulous Tumors*, tells them, our Kings have a Power of curing the *Scrophula*; which, by the way, there would have been no Necessity for him to have mentioned, if it had been ever practised, because they must have been much better acquainted with it, who resided upon the Spot, than he who lived at such a distance from Court. However, this being delivered by a Person of a distinguished Character in the Church, in process of Time it gained so much Credit, that at length it was most certainly put in Practice; for in the *Computus Hospitii* of *Edward the First*, preserved among the Records in the *Tower*, I have frequently seen it mentioned, with the small Sum of Money the King gave his Patients at their Departure. From hence we may readily see what unwarrantable and false Foundations those Princes have built upon, to support the Authority of engaging in such a Method; which, tho' they have had no justifiable Right to, some of them have been *so fond of embracing. One might in this Case have reasonably expected that King *Edward*

* See Collection of Records, Numb. 2;

the *First*, in or about whose Reign it seems originally to have been brought in use, should have had, if he was really the first that practised it, the most certain and infallible Assurances, that such a *divine Gift* had been affixed on one of his Predecessors, who had a Power of transmitting it down to him, before ever he should have engaged in a Matter of such a Nature; and have had much better Authority for the putting it in practise than the bare Intimation of such a Thing, deduced originally from a forged *Miracle*; which, provided it had been true, as there is no Reason in the World to believe it, has no Manner of Relation to the authorizing any such Practice or Concernment about any such Disease as is at this Time called the *King's Evil*. *Bollandus*, the Jesuit, has given us three very good Rules, whereby we ought to judge of History in general, but with a more particular Regard to the Credit of such as have written the Lives and Miracles of Saints and Martyrs.

THE first Degree of Credit, says he, is due to such as wrote the Lives of Men they knew, and saw, and lived withal.

THE second Degree of Credit, is due to such Authors as wrote not what they

they saw themselves, but what they received from such as were Eye-witnesses.

THE third Degree of Credit, is due to such as wrote what those People told them, who said they had it from such as were Eye-witnesses.

BUT our Author, who gives us the first Intimation of any of our Kings being invested with such a divine Gift, is quite out of the Rules laid down by that learned Father ; he wrote not within 100 Years of the Death of *Edward the Confessor* ; nor does he cite any Authority before his Time, to justify such a Supposition. So that from hence we are naturally led to observe, that although neither *Ingulphus*, who was Contemporary with this King, those that lived soon after his Time, the *Bull* whereby he was *Canonized*, nor the *Author* who made it his particular Business to write his *Life* and *Miracles*, ever heard of any such Power the King enjoyed, that later Writers have ascribed to him ; yet so incurious was that Age to desire to have any infallible Assurances of the Certainty of what was delivered, that, provided it came from an Authority they in some Measure dar'd not contest, they suffered themselves to be imposed upon after the grossest manner imaginable.

BUT, as I have before expressed my Intentions to examine this Matter impartially, I ought by no means to endeavour to suppress any Authority, if any such is to be met with, that might confirm the Certainty of this extraordinary *Gift*, or contribute to support the Credit of it. This obliges me to take notice of a Passage in Dr. *Plot's Natural History of Oxford-shire*; which, if upon Examination it appears to be true, will do more to confirm the Truth of what I have been speaking of, than any thing else that is to be met with in History. This Author tells us of a Piece of *Gold*, of King *Edward the Confessor*, found in *St. Giles's Fields*, in the Suburbs of *Oxon*, having *E. C.* the initial Letters of his Name, over the hinder Part of the Head, and Two small Holes through it, as if design'd to be hung on a Ribbon us'd by him in *Touching for the Evil*: And after him Mr. *Walker* takes notice of the same Thing, in a Dissertation of his, publish'd in the last Edition of *Cambden's Britannia*. This, I must acknowledge, does at first view carry such an appearance of *Truth*, that to a Person not resolv'd to examine into Things with the strictest Scrutiny, might incline him to acquiesce in Accounts that appear

pear so plausible, and not in the least suspect the Validity of such Authorities. But then, when we come to consider that none of these Pieces are to be met with in the Cabinets of the Curious, whom it is impossible they should escape if they were in being, seeing there are many who have preserv'd Pieces of the same Age in their Collections, and some of a much more ancient Date likewise; this, I say, must render the Credit of the Relation very suspicious: But that which is sufficient entirely to overthrow it, is what is taken Notice of by Sir Andrew Fountain, in his *Numismata Anglo Saxonica & Anglo Danica*, where he has made it very evident, in his Remarks on what Dr. Plot, and from him Mr. Walker have said in relation to that Piece of Gold, that that Age furnish'd us with no Gold Coins of any sort; and most certain it is, as has been observ'd by Mr. Cambden in his *Remains*, and by Mr. Thoresby in his *Antiquities of Leeds*, who likewise speaks of this Coin or Medal, that nothing of that Metal, under any such Form, appear'd among us, till the Reign of Edward the 3d, which was about 300 Years after the Death of Edward the Confessor. Besides this, it evidently appears, this Piece of Gold being

being impressed only on one Side, as well as by the Representation of the Impress, which seems to be intended for the *Virgin Mary Veiled*, that it was originally designed for, and made use of, as an *Amulet*: a Thing commonly practised in those early Times, as well as in After-Ages.

As to the initial Letters on it, they are, as well as the Piece it self, no more than *imaginary*; for real they could not be, since it does not appear he had ever the Title of *Confessor* given him in his *Life-Time*. Thus it plainly appears, notwithstanding the Positiveness of the Expressions in which the relation is laid down, it is so far from proving what that excellent *Naturalist Dr. Plott* would design by it; that I wish I could say it had not rather contributed to render him liable to the Censures of those Gentlemen, whose indefatigable Application to these Affairs has furnish'd them with greater Knowledge in that Way, than the Course of his Studies naturally led him to.

THUS having finished my Enquiries in relation to the *Antiquity of Touching* for the Cure of the *King's Evil*; and prov'd from those Historians to whom the Truth was most likely to be known, that

it is of a much more modern Date than some of our later Writers have fixed as its Original; I shall proceed to the second Particular, under which I shall examine whether this Method of Curing ought to be esteem'd a *supernatural Gift*? But since, as I have before observ'd, it can never be made appear that *King Edward the Confessor* ever cured any Person of the *Evil*, and forasmuch as History is absolutely silent as to the first of our Kings that engag'd in this Method, it will be impossible for the Patrons of this Opinion to prove to whom this Power was first given; and yet one might reasonably imagine, if any such supernatural Gift was ever enjoy'd, that the King who first exercis'd so divine a Privilege, should not have wanted an Historian to have recorded a Thing of so extraordinary a Nature. Besides this, I believe our *Divines* would find it a difficult Task to reconcile it with the Decrees of the Divine Wisdom, to give to one Person such a Power, to be handed down to his Successors, and to be exercis'd by them, when it might happen (as History has inform'd us it has) that no Part of the Conduct of the Lives of some of them might be thought sufficient to recommend them to the Privilege of doing *any thing supernatural*.

supernatural. So that in reality, as it does not appear who was the first Person that did possess this *Gift*, neither does it appear there was any such supernatural Power givен. For although I do not go about to deny that Cures have been sometimes effected by the *King's Touch*, yet it will be perhaps impossible for any Body to prove them *supernatural*, or *miraculous*; forasmuch as a true *Miracle* is presently and compleatly effected: but in these the Cure is always advanc'd by Degrees, and requires a considerable Time to be compleated in. Besides this, if the Efficacy of the Touch consisted in a supernatural Power, all Persons would receive the Benefit of so extraordinary a *Gift*, and we should not have had so many Instances of the Failure of its Success. It may, upon this Occasion, be very well worth while to observe, that the Instances of our Saviour's miraculous Cures, recorded in the sacred Oracles, were of the most extraordinary Diseases; insomuch that some Physicians have affirm'd them to be incurable by the ordinary Methods of *Physick* and *Chyrurgery*. But where any Cures have succeeded upon Touching, those Diseases have had their Essence either in the Blood or other Juices, and so might be cured by,

by whatever was capable of exciting a brisk Motion of the Spirits and Fluids of the Body, as I shall explain more fully hereafter.

To this I may add, that if this be a supernatural Gift, it must certainly be ordain'd for some very good Ends, either probably to exalt the *Honour* and *Dignity* of the *King*, or for the Use and Service of the People upon whom it is exercis'd: But then this would have been confin'd to the Power of the King only to effect, which we find it has not by many Instances; nor does it appear to have been of any particular Use to the Subject, because more People have died of this Disease in those Reigns when our Kings did touch, than when they did not, as appears by the yearly Bills of Mortality: for when our Kings did not touch, the People sought out for early Helps for their Maladies, whereby great Numbers were cured; whereas when our Kings did touch, they depended so much upon its Efficacy, that they neglected all other Means till their Cases became, generally speaking, incurable; which might naturally lead some Persons to doubt, whether it be strictly justifiable to exercise such a Method, which is so far from being useful or serviceable to the People, that it has been proved to be evidently

pernicious and destructive. But some Persons there have been, who, suspecting the Truth of its being a supernatural Gift, and that it ought not to lay a Claim to any such Character, have had recourse to other Causes, which they have thought sufficient to produce such an Effect.

Thus, according to the Third Head, I have laid down, some have plac'd the Efficacy of the *Touch*, in the *Hereditary Right of Succession*; but this has been several times interrupted, within these 300 Years: yet it does not appear by those Kings that touch'd, that one was more successful than the other; and perhaps it may not be unworthy our Observation, that *Henry 7.* who my *Lord Bacon* takes Notice was a great Observer of religious Forms, seems to have been the first of our Kings that establish'd such a particular Form of Ceremonies, as have been lately used; yet every Body knows, to mention no more Instances, that he was far enough from having an *Hereditary Right*. Others there have been that have confin'd this Gift to the Profession of the *Romish Faith*; but this is readily contradicted, by instancing the contrary in several of our Kings, who have sometimes as successfully cured for the same Reason since the Reformation as before.

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Some have been of Opinion, the Success was principally owing to the Sign of the Cross, which was anciently made on the Swellings ; Thus, for instance, *Richard Smith, Titular Bishop of Calcedon*, says, that *Queen Elizabeth* did not perform the Cure by her own Virtue, but by the Virtue of the Sign of the Cross ; yet all her Successors discontinu'd it, till the Reign of *King James the 2d*, when it was again reviv'd and practised by him : yet it has never been thought, the Success has been ever the less, for the Disuse of it. Some have thought, the greatest part of the Efficacy consisted in the Ceremonies in general ; but these I can prove have receiv'd very essential Alterations within little more than 200 Years, and so have not been the same in different Reigns, which will effectually overthrow that Opinion. And lastly, there have not been wanting a great Number of Persons, who have believ'd that the *Gold* given at the Time of *Touching*, was more efficacious than any other of the succedaneous Helps, and less liable to exception ; but in the Troubles of *King Charles the 1st*, he had not always Gold to bestow, for which Reason, says *Mr. Serjeant Wiseman*, he substituted Silver in its lieu, and often touch'd without giving any Thing.

IT will evidently appear then, from all these Particulars which I have enumerated, as the *Heditary Right*, *the Ceremonies*, the *Gold*, &c. which have been look'd upon as wholly capable, or at least subservient to the great End of Curing ; that there is not one of them, but has insupportable Objections against it : so that when this Method of Curing has succeeded, it must be owing to a quite different Cause than any of those above-mention'd ; and to different Principles it must be, we must account for such Alterations as are sometimes brought about by this Method. Not one of the before-mention'd foreign and external imaginary Helps, do we find to be sufficient to produce such remarkable Effects, as sometimes ensue upon this Method of Cure ; so that conformable to the

FOURTH and last Head, it must necessarily be some *internal Power or Agent*, that is capable of producing such surprizing Alterations as we sometimes observe. But at the same time, it is absolutely necessary that this internal Principle should be set at Work by some proper Means, that are capable of acting upon it, or such desirable Ends cannot be effected by it. That the Passions of the Mind have a very great Power of producing Alterations

tions in the Body, and that according to the different Determinations of the Blood and Spirits to particular Parts, they have either caused or cured Diseases, we need go no further for Proof than to Fienus's excellent Treatise *De Viribus Imaginationis*, where he gives us several very confirming Evidences of it. So that we see the Power of Imagination is capable of causing, as well as curing Diseases, either by proper and agreeable Determinations of the Blood and Spirits, whereby the obstructed Canals may be open'd, and the Juices resume their natural Courses, or by detaching a greater Quantity of Fluids to a sound Part, whereby Nature may become oppress'd, and the Tone of the solid Parts receive a preternatural Distention ; of which I know a very remarkable Instance. In those Persons who are affected with *Scrophulous Diseases*, we observe the Blood to be impoverish'd, and to have a very languid Motion ; the Chyle is thrown into it in a very dispirited State, the morbidick Particles are long a forming, and strongly combin'd with the Principles of the Blood, and there is scarce Power enough in that Fluid to master them, and apply them to their proper Uses ; but when the Spirits are roused by a brisk and

and eager Imagination, it will excite a brisk Agitation in the Principles of the Blood, quicken its Circulation, and by attenuating the crude and indigested Particles, dispose them to be thrown off by the proper Secretory Organs. Can it otherwise be supposed, than that when a poor and miserable Creature, possess'd with the most eager Thoughts of Relief, shall see the *Royal Majesty* condescend to apply his Hands for the Cure of the Sores and Swellings he is diseas'd with, but that it must procure a fresh Turn to the Blood and Spirits, give the effete and languid Nerves fresh Vigour, excite the intestine Agitation of the Particles of the Blood, and produce an agreeable Alteration in the whole Constitution? That great Numbers of Persons have been cured by the same Means, nay even unassisted by the Solemnity of the Ceremonies, and by those who have had nothing of Royal Dignity to plead in their behalf, is evident from the surprizing Effects of the Touching of *Valentine Greatracks, Esq;* of *Affane* in the County of *Waterford*, in the Reign of *King Charles the 2d.* This Gentleman, a Member of the Church of *England*, of great Honesty and exemplary Sobriety, and who always refus'd any

any Gratuity for his Performances, cured a prodigious Number of Persons of the King's Evil, and other Distempers, in London, and elsewhere, by the stroaking with his Hands, as is beyond Contradiction testified by the Honourable Mr. Boyle, and other Eye-Witnesses of high Distinction in Church and State, as may be seen at large in Mr. Greatrake's Letter address'd to Mr. Boyle, and even where King Charles the 2d himself had fail'd, as appears by the *Philosophical Transactions*, N^o. 256. But besides this Gentleman, I could * mention several others taken Notice of in *History*, of whose Success sometimes in the same way, there is no doubt to be made; among others, the Duke of Monmouth is said to have had Success this way, as *Harris's Protestant Intelligencer*, a Paper published at that Time, assures us. But in all the Cases where this Method has succeeded, we are to observe that the Diseases were owing to an Indisposition of the Fluids; for where the Solids have to any considerable Degree suffer'd a Disorder, neither the Royal Touch nor any other has been observ'd to be of any Efficacy; which

* See Collection of Records, Numb. 3:

shews,

shows, it is the Power of Imagination that can, without any other Assistance, bring about such desirable Effects, by operating on the Blood and Spirits after such a manner as is before expressed. I need not go further for a Proof of this, than to the Observation of every experienc'd Physician and Surgeon; and although Mr. Serjeant Wiseman, whose Interest it was to speak much of the Efficacy of the Royal Touch, has pleaded so earnestly in its behalf, yet it seems very plain, if the Cure was to be attain'd at so easy a Rate, we should not have had such Numbers apply'd to him for Chyrurgical Helps, and have undergone the painful Methods of Cure by Causticks, Incisions, and Cauterics, as is at large set forth in his Chyrurgical Observations on this Subject.

THERE remains yet one Objection to be answer'd, in relation to the Cure of this Disease by the Power of Imagination; and that is, that *Children* have been cured by the Touch, in whom such an Imagination could not be suppos'd to be serviceable. This has been most particularly insisted upon by Dr. Heylin, who says, he has seen great Numbers of them healed; But this he asserts at a Time

Time when he was engag'd in a Controversy with Dr. Fuller, upon this and some other Affairs, and to confront his Antagonist, who seems to rely much on the Power of Imagination. But all that I take the Doctor to mean in this Case is, that he has seen them Touch'd; for when he speaks of such Numbers, no Body can suppose that he gave himself the Trouble of going so many Miles and so many different Ways, as he must probably have done, to enquire into the Event. And what inclines me the more to believe, that by it we are to understand no more than Touching, is because I have often met with the bare Touching to be call'd Curing or Healing. Thus for Instance, when the King at that Time design'd to Touch, it was given out that at such a Time there would be a Healing; and Dr. Fuller says, I have seen the King solemnly Heal, in the Choir of the Cathedral of Salisbury: by which it is impossible he should mean any more than Touching. And thus says Dr. Carr in his Medicinal Epistles: King Charles the 2d, in such a certain space of Time, healed 92107, which is the exact Number of Persons he Touch'd in those Years, as appears by the Register, preserv'd by the Keeper of his Majesty's Closet belonging

longing to his Royal Chapel, for I know from whence he took the Account. Thus it evidently appears, that the Words *Touching or Healing* were at that Time synonymous Terms, and where then customarily used to signify the same Thing; and indeed it appears somewhat strange, that while this Matter was in Dispute, and the curing of Children alleged as an Argument against the Power of Imagination, no Body should, upon their own Knowledge, give us one particular Instance of its Success on such Subjects; when Mr. Wiseman, and others, had so much Opportunity of collecting such Instances, if they had been to be met with.

IT remains then for me to prove, that since it cannot be made appear, there was ever any *supernatural Power* given to any of our Kings to cure this Disease; that it was taken up and put into practice without any Authority to justify such an Undertaking; and that there are insuperable Objections against every one of those supposed subservient Helps, in order to the Success of the Touching; that when it has succeeded, it must certainly be owing to the *Power of Imagination*; and that I say something further in relation to it's Efficacy, in producing

ducing such Alterations in the Animal Body, I have before referr'd the Reader to an unquestionable Authority for several Instances of its being capable of ~~causing~~, as well as curing Diseases; and if in other Cases, where the Essence of the Disease was seated in the Fluids, it has by its Operation on the Blood and Spirits, produced such Alterations as have been succeeded by a perfect Cure; why may we not with the same Reason, suppose it capable of producing the same Effect, when the Juices of the Body have been only contaminated, as they always are at first in this Disease of the King's Evil?

Nay, one might with more Reason expect that it should be more serviceable in this Disease than any other, seeing it has been customary to make use of such a Method in order to its Cure, as could not but inevitably rouse the *Imagination* and set it at work, while it was continually employ'd about the Thoughts of a Cure, it first pull'd the Person on so eagerly to solicit. These desireable Effects that are the Consequents of the Power of the Imagination, seem likewise in some Measure to be owing to the Animal Spirits; for they being detach'd to the Heart, may put it into such a Disposition,

as may produce a notable Alteration in the Motion of the Blood, and its Passage through the Heart, in Point of Quantity, Celerity, or both; and from this Briskness and Life which is given to the *Blood* and *Spirits*, such an agreeable Alteration as we sometimes observe, must necessarily be brought about. On the contrary, when the same Means are made use of to a Person, who entertains but a suspicious or doubtful Opinion of the Event, or who has but a slender Belief of its Efficacy, and whose Imagination is never warm'd with the Thoughts of Success, that Person will never receive any Benefit by the use of such Means.

BUT the Operation of the Spirits on Matter not being distinctly and adequately comprehensible by us, the Difficulty of reasoning about so uncultivated a Subject, may excuse me from saying more about it, than that in those Persons who have a strong Belief of its Efficacy, such a continual Bent and Tendency of the Mind to the same Thing, may have a far greater Effect, than it could possibly produce by a bare Propagation of it self; for it may so determine the Motion of the *Spirits*, and other active Parts of the *Body*, as to make Multitudes of them act, as if they con-

confir'd to perform the same Thing,
for an Animal Body is not a meer Aggre-
gate of Flesh, Bones, Blood-Vessels, &c.
but an exquiritely contriv'd and very
sensible Machine, whose Parts are easily
set at work, by proper tho' very minute
Agents, which may by their Action upon
one another, perform far greater Things
than could be expected from the bare
Energy of the Principles that first put
them in Motion.

Most certain it is, in the Disease I
am speaking of, the Blood abounds with
a viscous Juice and moves slowly, it wants
that brisk intestine Agitation of its Par-
ticles that it ought to have, as a warm
Fluid, and such as it enjoys in a sound
and hale Constitution, from whence ob-
structions in the *Glands* and other Evils
are wont to arise. But when the Imagi-
nation becomes fir'd with the Hopes of
a succeeding Cure, the whole Mass of
Blood becomes, as it were, irradiated by
the Spirits contain'd in it; by which
means those Corpuscles that make that
Fluid viscous, or roapy, or dispirited,
become easily disengag'd from the other
Principles it was before blended with;
and the whole Mass being put into a
more brisk and kindly Agitation, may
force open the obstructed *Canals*, help it

to throw off the Heterogeneous Particles, and dispose it to permeate as freely as it ought, those Vessels that constitute the Glands, which would scarcely before, or but very sparingly admit of it.

From hence it will, I think, plainly appear, that *meer Matter* so disposed, and in such Circumstances as I have before mention'd, will do all that Philosophers are wont to ascribe on such Occasions to *Nature*, without any Knowledge of what it does, or acting otherwise than according to the Catholic Laws of Motion. And that the *Cure* of this Disease I have been speaking of, which from the Method, which has been frequently us'd, has been look'd upon to be no less than *Miraculous*, may since it takes up a considerable Time to be effected in, be sometimes very successfully brought about by the *meer Mechanical Powers of Matter and Motion*.

I am, SIR,

With the greatest Respect,
Your most humble Servant,

London, May 15. 1721.

Will. Beckett.

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DISSE

RATION

CONCERNING

The Ancient Method made Use of, for the curing Diseases by CHARMS, AMULETS, &c.

BEING

A Continuation of the former Free and Impartial Enquiry.

IN

A Letter to Sir HANS SLOANE, Bart.
President of the College of Physicians, &c.

DISSESTATION

CONCERNING

THE ABSOLUTE METHOD MADE USE
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IMBOSTRY KADIN.

IN

A LETTER TO MR. HENRY STOWNE, D.M.
LATE PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, &c.



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durst to rogo. I **T**he O
riumph Imperiale

Sir HANS SLOANE, Bar^t.

President of the College of
PHYSICIANS, &c.

SIR,

W^{HILE} I was drawing up the foregoing Papers, I was not only sufficiently appriz'd that when any Persons received Benefit by the Royal Touch, it was without Difficulty reducible to the Power of the Imagination; but at the same Time, multitudes of Instances readily occurred to my Mind of other *Diseases*, which have been likewise sometimes cured by the same Means. Such I take to be all those that have been removed by *Charms*, *Relicks*, and such other Affairs, much in Use in former Ages, which have no Inherent Virtue within themselves, but operate only on the Fancy; for in the Times of Ignorance and Superstition, People were fond of embracing such M-

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sterious Things, and were learnt to rely entirely on their Efficacy. Of the Operation of these, without the Assistance of the Imagination, no one can frame such a tolerable Idea, as shall be worthy a rational Enquirer and Lover of Truth to acquiesce in; but others there are, that the Mind finds it self obliged to allow, when it is conversant about them, because they have been so often confirmed by Experience. Of this latter sort, I take to be some particular *Amulets* and *Periaps*; the Use of which has been so strongly contested for by some Gentlemen, who account for the manner of their Operation from the Principles of the Corpuscular Philosophy. These indeed, if they consist of Substances that are capable of powerfully emitting their Effluvia, may operate on a Substance so permeable as that of a Humane Body, and produce very notable Alterations in it; tho' some of these there are that have been used for the Cure of Diseases, which have been so compact and close in their own Nature, that when an actual Heat has been excited in them by rubbing, have not been observed to emit their Effluvia in any considerable Quantity.

On the Operation of these we may perhaps have some indistinct Apprehensions, which may in some sort make us understand our selves and one another when we speak of them; tho' when we consider justly what we say, we may find that our Words are not accompanied with clear, distinct and symetrical Conceptions of those abstruse Affairs we speak of.

BUT the making use of *Charms* for the Cure of Diseases, is the Subject I now design principally to treat of; forasmuch as it has been an ancient Practice among us, and being at this Time in a manner entirely laid aside and forgot; somewhat of the History of such Practices may not only be entertaining, but useful, by discovering the Improvements the Science of Physick has received, since the entire Abolition of Monksy in this Kingdom. There was scarce a Disease that the Humane Body is liable to, but the *Romish* Church had either a Saint, a Charm, a Relick or a * Blessing to encounter with and subdue it; they had Charms for the Head-ach, the Tooth-ach, the Falling Sickness, for sore Eyes,

* See Collection of Records, Numb. IV.

for the Chin-Cough, and innumerable others; and they tell you, if you read a Charm in the Romish Church on St. Blaze's Day, and called upon God and remembered St. Blaze, it would be attended with some very extraordinary and surprising Effects. Nay, they had likewise Blessings + for particular Substances to Cure Diseases, as well as Blessings for the Cure of particular Diseases themselves. And they inform us, that many of their particular Saints had a peculiar Privilege of curing some sorts of Diseases, if Prayers were directed to 'em under the Patients respective Exigencies. Thus St. Margaret was to be prayed to for Children, St. Rochus against the Plague, St. Petronilla against the Tooth-ach, and others against other Diseases. They had likewise several superstitious Opinions of the Physical Helps they were to receive from particular Relicks. Thus the Belt of St. Guthlack, and the Felt of St. Thomas of Lancaster, were accounted sovereign Remedies for the Head-ach; the Penknife and Boots of Archbishop Beckett, and a Piece of his Shirt, were in high Esteem by Women

with Child ; and the Coals that roasted St. Laurence, and the Paring of St. Edmund's Nails, were held in superstitious Regard : and Richard Conway tells us, the Girdle of Campion the Jesuit, who was executed at Tyburn for Treason in the Reign of Q. Elizabeth, wrought divers miraculous Cures. All which, I am perswaded, would with as much Difficulty be credited by us in this Age, as that ridiculous Antidote mentioned by Pierius in his Hieroglyphicks against the Sting of a Scorpion ; which is, for the Patient to sit on an Ass with his Face to the Tail ; for by this Means the Pain was to be transmitted from the Man to the Beast : Or, that the fourth Book of Homer's *Iliads* should be laid under the Patient's Head, to cure a Quartane Ague ; which Sammonicus, a Poetical Physician, recommends in these Words, *Meonice Illiados quartum suppone treatmenti.*

B U T besides these before-mentioned Methods of Curing, there were still several others to preserve them from Bodily Dangers, as well as the curing Diseases ; these used to be suspended about the Necks of those Persons who expected Service from them, and were looked upon to be a sort of *Holy Amulets* ; ma-

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ny of these I have met with, which consisted of some Text of Scripture, as the Beginning of the Gospel of St. John, &c. These pious Sentences they imagined carried with them such a secret Power and Energy, that they were not only Securities against Casualties that might happen to them; but that Diseases could not withstand their Force, but were by that Means entirely subdued and overcome. Thus lays our Countryman, the Learned Gambden, in his *Remains*, the *Rose Nobles* of *Edward the Third*, which had on one side the King's Image in a Ship, had on the Reverse this religious Inscription, *Iesus autem transiens, per medium eorum ibat*; which they carry'd about them as an *Amulet*, to perserve them from Dangers in *Battle*. And thus the pious Sentence on the Reverse of the Pieces of Gold, suspended about the Patients Neck at the Time of *Touching*, was without doubt originally looked upon to have as great an Efficacy against the Patients Disease, as other *Amulets* of the same Nature in other Cases.

As a farther Confirmation that this was certainly the original Cause of the Gold's being introduced upon such Occasions, we are to observe, that it does not appear that the Use of the Gold was estab-

establish'd before the Ceremonies of
Henry the Seventh, in which its Man-
 ner of being used is directed ; for be-
 fore that Time, I cannot find it was ever
 so much as mentioned upon such Occa-
 sions. Twas in regard to the pious
 Inscriptions their Coins generally bore
 at that Time, that recommended their
 use in such Cases, and not any inherent
 Virtue in the Gold it self or the Impress ;
 for scriptural Sentences were then looked
 upon to have the same Power, were they
 either written and suspended about tho
 Patient's Necks, or impressed on a Coin,
 and used after the same Manner. The
 Pieces of Gold that were first used
 upon this Occasion, were not Coin'd
 particularly for this Purpose, as those in
 later Reigns have been ; but were only
 the current Coin of the Kingdom,
 which they called an *Angel Noble*,
 from an Angel's being impressed on
 one Side of the Piece, and because it
 was made of the noblest and purest
 Gold. The Inscription on its Reverse,
 to which was attributed so much Effica-
 cy, was, it seems, afterwards altered ;
 and I find in the Reign of Queen *Eli-*
zabeth, the Inscription on the *Rose Nobles*,
 given at the Time of Touching, was, *A*
Domino factum est istud & est mirabile in
oculis

publice magistris, but after her Reign, when
this Method of Touching grew more in
Repute, (for Q. Elizabeth for some time
altogether declined it) and People studi-
ed in greater Numbers, it push'd on by an-
ger Belief of receiving Cure of inward
Maladies; and some, as the Writers in
those Times tell us, for the Sake of the
Gold only; it was thought fit to reduce
it to a much less Bulk, and so conse-
quently Value: Then twas that the for-
mer Inscription being too long to be im-
pressed on one Side of so small a Piece,
it was altered to *Soli Deo Gloria*, which
has been the Inscription in several pre-
ceeding Reigns. So that we find, if
great Regard was had to the original Cer-
emonies that were instituted, or to the
Inscription on the Gold itself used, both
these have received such Alterations as
to become extremely different from those
establish'd in their first Institutions: Which
might incline one to think, that in the
subsequent Reigns, tho' it was thought
proper to keep up the *Solemnity* and *Maj-
mificence* of the Method, they suspected
the Power and Efficacy the Ceremonies
and Inscriptions were originally believed
to have, or they would never have suf-
fered them to have undergone such essen-
tial Alterations. But it has not fared so
with

with the Impress; for this has been continued in several Reigns since the Alteration of the Inscription, lest there should be some inherent Virtue in that, which was at first only casual, and might have been different according to the Coin, which might have been substituted in its stead. Thus we see that the Inscription, which first recommended it to the Use it was apply'd to, and which was then believ'd to have so great an Efficacy, has been entirely laid aside; while the Impress, which they had no regard to at all, has been continued as long as any of these Pieces were in Use.

I AM inclined to believe, that this Opinion of the Efficacy of Scriptural Sentences was deduced originally from the Custom of the Jews wearing their *Phylacteries*, which were some Parts of the Law of *Moses*, on different Parts of their Bodies, which our Expositors term Preservatives or Charms. However, certain it is, these holy *Amulets* were anciently very much in Use among us, as well as other Nations. St. *Chrysostome* informs us, it was the Practice of some Persons to suspend a small part of a Gospel about their Necks, thinking thereby to secure themselves from Dangers, and cure them of Bodily Infirmiti-

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ties. And this Practice both he and St. Augustine expole under the Names of *Magical Arts* and *Incantations*. These sort of holy *Amulets* being esteem'd at that Time capable of curing Diseases, if it chanced the Cure did succeed where they were used, they might reasonably be looked upon to have a share in it, as well as the *King's Touch*; which naturally leads me to a Consideration of the Ceremonies used at the Time of Touching; and that I make some Enquiry, whether there were in those Times, any such Forms as those made use of for the Curing of Diseases, or the contributing thereto. For if the Kings of England had a supernatural Power of curing any particular Malady by the bare Touch, there would be no Necessity of introducing any external Assurances of any sort; but if Experience should prove the Uncertainty of it, they who practised it would be necessarily obliged to take in all the Helps they could to support the Reputation of it.

I have before observed, that *Henry the Seventh* was the first of our Kings who introduced the Use of the Gold, and the Ceremonies upon this Occasion; and this not perhaps because he was, as my Lord *Bacon* observes, a strict Observer

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to render his Title more efficacious; but to render this Method of Cure the more efficacious; and so by surpassing the Successes of the bare Touch, and one single Benediction of any of his Predecessors, strengthen his Title to the Crown, which he knew was at best but precarious. He might be very sensible of the many Failures of Success this Method is attended with; and so endeavour by these Means to render it the more efficacious, and make both himself, and it, the more esteemed. But then who must take upon them the compiling a *Form of Ceremonies* entirely new, which were to assist in a Cure they were not certain it would contribute any thing to; it's more probable they would have recourse to some approved *Ceremony*, if any such thing was to be met with, that had been thought efficacious in removing bodily Infirmities.

Now it's certain they had at that Time, and long before in the *Romish Church*, particular Forms compiled of certain Parts of the Scripture, Prayers, and mysterious Expressions, which they termed *Exorcisms*, or *Conjurations*; these were to dispossess the Devil, to disperse evil Spirits that possessed the Bodies of Men, Women or Children, and to cure

some particular Diseases; and no Body could doubt sure, but if one of those Exorcisms had Power sufficient to dispossess the Body of evil Spirits, but that it might be thought much more capable of removing bodily Diseases. Besides, the approved Use of these Exorcisms might be thought sufficient to recommend them so far as to be copied after, since those that used them would not fail of setting forth their Virtues at large. Thus, I am of Opinion, shall we find it to have fared with the Ceremonies of Henry the Seventh, first used in the Touching for the King's Evil; they seem, with very little Alteration, to be copied from * a very old Manuscript Exorcism made use of for the dispossessing of evil Spirits, which I find was printed very early; and since that in the *Thesaurus Exorcismorum atque Conjurationum Terribilium*; you will there find the Gospels the same, many of the Expressions the same, and the whole bare such an Analogy, as I think no one can imagine but that one was little else but a Copy from the other. ^{and 2015 M} I have taken care in the Appendix, among the Collection of Records, to give

* See Collection of Records, Numb. VI.
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the whole of the one and the other, that any one, by comparing them, may readily see what a Similitude they bear to each other. So that from hence it appears to be very evident that these Ceremonies, which have not failed of being highly applauded and extolled, and by Dr. Heylin in his sacred Ceremonies, were originally copied with little Alteration from an ancient Romish Exorcism or Conjurations. It's true * the original Ceremonies of Henry the Seventh have received some particular Alterations † in some subsequent Reigns, to make them the better comport with the Principles of those Times; but still not such most certainly as, considering their Original, might have been thought sufficient to have entitled them to a place in some Editions of our Common-Prayer Book. Thus we may see how the Original, the Progress, and the Supports of this *supposed divine Gift of Healing*, were nothing more than Impositions on the People; and that the more it be enquired into, the more its Mysteries will be exposed and set in a clear Light; and this will make it evi-

* See Collection of Records, Numb. VII.

† See Collection of Records, Numb. VIII.

dent also, that Truth has its inherent and unalterable Marks and Characters, while false Representations and unwarrantable and deceitful Collusions, though they may prevail for a time, will never be able to secure a constant Adherence to Falshood and Error. The one, the more it is enquired into, displays its self with fresh Beauties to an inquisitive Person, and charms the Passions of the Discoverer; while the other, for a Time, sculks under the Subterfuges which were at first established to gain its Esteem, till the inquisitive and penetrating Mind dislodges it from all its Securities, and exposes it with its feeble Supports, till it entirely vanishes and appears no more. And, as Drake it, though Truth may for some Time suffer and lie concealed, yet the clearing up of obscure Affairs and the setting them in a true Light, is the only way to dissipate the Clouds that darken it, and making it shine the more triumphantly, to the overthrowing of Error. But whether it proceeds from our being too much inclined to a strict Adherence to the Sentiments of our Predecessors, or our Unwillingness to call in Question any current Opinion that has obtained the Sanction of the common Consent of Mankind, most certain it is, we do not,
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generally speaking, engage in these Enquiries with that Vigour and Alacrity, that seems to be necessary, and which, when once compleated, affords a Pleasure which is a sufficient Recompence for all our Trouble. This we might have imagined no one should have been unwilling to have engaged in, where the Subject appeared at first view to be more mysterious than rational; for such Affairs are very rarely found to be able to stand the Test of a strict Enquiry. Besides this, where such a Method has been treated on, and the highest Elogiums given it by those Persons whose Interests or Passions led them to speak in its Favour; this, as well as the extraordinary Nature of the Thing it self, might have been Cause sufficient for one to have enter'd one's Suspicion concerning it. Thus shall we find it to have fared in this Case, which I have had under Consideration; nor one of those Persons who have written expressly of it, but have been biased by their particular Interests to speak in its Favour; and what dependance can we have on those Authors, who had not so much the sake of Truth in view, as a particular regard to their own Profit, by flattering the respective Princes, in whose Reigns they wrote? But the indiscreet

Measures that some particular Persons have made use of, ought not to prejudice Truth, which must not be cast away with the unwarrantable Concits that some have pinn'd upon it.

THAT the Reader may have some Idea of the Performances of all those Authors I have been speaking of, I shall give some Account of them and their Writings on this Head, whereby will be represent-ed what Obligations they were under to pursue the same Design, and what were the Motives to dispose them to forfeit the Character of impartial Writers. The first who engaged in this Affair was

Dr. William Tooker, sometime *Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth*, afterward *Canon of Exeter*, the Place of his Nativity, and at length *Dean of Litchfield*. This Author in 1597, while he was the *Queen's Chaplain*, published his *Charisma sive Donum Sanitatis*: In which Book he flatters her Majesty upon her extraordinary Abilities in curing the *Evil*. And the more to advance the Dignity of this Method, seems to be displeased with those that fix'd it upon *Edward the Confessor*; as the first who exercised it; and would carry it up as high as *Lucius*, by some said to be the first of our *Christian Kings*; but he brings not the least Authority to sup-port any such Supposition.

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That next Person that appeared upon this Subject was *William Clowes, Esq;* a Native of *Kent*, who, in regard to his great and long Services, and remarkable Success in his Practice in his Military and Naval Expeditions, had a Grant of Arms in 1576, and sworne one of the Surgeons to *Queen Elizabeth*, in the latter end of her Reign. This Gentleman in 1602, published his *Right fruitful and approved Treatise of the Strumous &c.* In which Book he complements her Majesty on the effecting a Cure upon a scrophulous Person, which he judged to be more Divine than Humane; and believes, upon the Failure of all other Methods, that Patients may expect Relief from her. But certainly the Recital of one of the Queen's Cures was as little as he could well do, when he mentions so many of his own; and I believe there would have been but little Occasion for his Book, which gives us the Physical and Chyrurgical Methods of Cure, if the Success of the Touching, which for a considerable Time together she wholly declined, had not been so very precarious.

SUBSEQUENT to *Clowes*, tho' at many Years distance, was one *John Bird*, sometime a Resident at *Sion College in London*, who, to shew his Zeal for his Majesty,

the Year after the Restoration, published his *Ostenta Carolina*. It contains a great many odd and whimsical Opinions, as that our dear Lord King Charles is the Antitype of Edward the Confessor; and that he is the last of our Kings that shall heal the King's Evil. That the King had likewise a Power of Curing the Rickets; which Disease, through the Mercy of God and his Means, should seize no more Children, but entirely vanish and appear no more. And such sort of enthusiastick Notions, which fill his whole Book.

FOUR Years after this Dr. Thomas Allen, sometime of Caius College in Cambridge, afterward Physician in Ordinary to King Charles the Second, published a Treatise of the Cure of the Evil by the Touch, which he entitles, *The Excellency or Handy-work of the Royal Hand*, dedicated to the Duke of York. The whole Book is principally a Declamation on the Miseries of the Rebellion and an Incentive to the Love of his Majesty, for submitting to Touch so many deplorable Objects for the Cure of the King's Evil, and to dissuade Persons from applying themselves to the *Seventh Sons*, or those called *Strokers*, who it seems, if any of them chanced to succeed, were thought to

to lessen the Esteem of his Majesty's Performances. But Mr. Greatrake's Reputation very much increasing at this Time, although he is not mention'd in the Book, it seems to be more particularly calculated against his surprizing Successes.

IN 1676, Richard Wiseman, Esq; a Native of Cambridgeshire, one of the principal Surgeons in King Charles the First's Army, and after the Restoration, his Majesty's Serjeant Surgeon, published several Chyrurgical Treatises, one of which entirely treats of the King's Evil. In the first Chapter he pleads very strongly in behalf of the Efficacy of the Touch; although in the Body of his Book, he gives us a great Number of Instances of Persons cured by himself, by proper Physical and Chyrurgical Processes, who, it's probable, would not have submitted to his painful Methods, if the Cure was attainable at so easy a Rate as the bare Touch.

AFTER him John Brown, a Norfolk Man by Birth, and Surgeon in Ordinary to King Charles the Second, in the Year 1684, published with two preliminary Treatises, his *Charisma Basileon*, or Royal Gift of healing Strumas, or King's Evil Swellings, by Contact or Imposition of the Sacred Hands of our Kings of England

and Francis; given them for their Pla-
ybooks, which Books, in the Patent before it, is said to be to the King's great
Liking and Satisfaction; but in reality
the Body of the Book is nothing else but
a Translation of Tooker's *Charisma*; which
being even at that Time exceeding scarce,
he, I suppose, thought he might securely
do it, without having his Plagiarism
discovered.

Thus it evidently appears from the
Characters of these Writers, that we are
by no means to expect an impartial His-
tory of this Affair from them, by rea-
son it's very evident they were all of
them prepossessed in its Favour; their Bu-
siness was to exalt the Power and Digni-
ty of the Princes under whom they
wrote, to influence the Peoples Minds
with a Belief, that they were capable of
effecting *supernatural Things*; and as
there have not been wanting some who
have, without Reason, believed that God
has bestowed upon all Kings some par-
ticular Character or Gift, to shew how
peculiarly he's concern'd for them; so
their Business was to inculcate a Belief
of such Things, the more to raise the
Peoples Veneration and Esteem. But as
the countenancing of Parasites is an evi-
dent Sign of Weakness in a Prince; so
the

the despising such mean and low Ends to gain Esteem, will always be approved by the wiser Part of the World, and affix on that Prince that does so, a *Character as durable as Time*. I cannot but say, that it's very probable that those Persons who were inclined to an impartial Consideration of this Matter, might have some Doubts arise within themselves concerning it, and suspect whether it might not be looked upon as a very imprudent Undertaking, to go about to disprove an Affair of this Nature, when it was countenanced by a Royal Sanction. Thus when Peoples Minds were so strongly prepossess'd in Favour of any of our Kings being invested with so *Divine a Gift*; that they exercised it for the Good and Relief of their Subjects; and that it was a Power peculiarly affixed to the Crown; were this even by uncontested Authorities brought against it to be suspected, precarious or false, it would be immediately adjudg'd to be a bold and daring Undertaking, and striking at the Royal Prerogative. For such has been the Depravity of some former Ages, that a Freedom of Thought has been misconstrued as a Design to bring about some sinister Ends; and a Person inclined to curious Enquiries might prove dangerous
to

(62)

to the State; by discovering some dark
and mysterious Things, and by placing
Truth in a clear Light, contribute to
weaken the Supports of the Government.

BUT if I have made it appear in the
foregoing Papers, that there is nothing
supernatural in it, and that it never was
peculiarly affixed to the Crown, as it
will be a Proof of the over Credulity of
some of our Kings, so it will redound
much to the Honour of some others,
who, suspecting the Authorities of preju-
diced Persons, have altogether declined
the Exercise of it.

BUT happy is it for us now, that our
Minds are free from these Incumberances ;
an unrestrained Freedom of Thought, and
a right Method of Reasoning, are be-
come the happy Characters of this Age ;
and as we have learnt not to suffer our
Senses to be imposed upon, so we like-
wise have to reduce every Thing to the
Standard of Truth.

Thus have I examined this Affair with
all the Candor and Impartiality I have
been capable of ; I have taken it in all
its respective Views, and mentioned the
most positive Assertions which have been
offered in its Behalf : But upon the
whole it appears, that its Supports have
been only fictitious, and imaginary,
and

and such as have disappeared when brought to a rational Inquest; for as Truth never loses by Enquiry, so falsehood and Error are always the more exposed by it.

*With the greatest Sincerity,
Your most obliged humble Servant,*

the exercise of it.

But I hope it's got the day, I hope our
Ministers will have the courage to succumb;
and as the people of this Age
and as the public Chartist of this Age;
and as the public cause for to bring out
comes the people of this Age.
I hope we like
Socrates to be misguided about
the year
the life



(80)

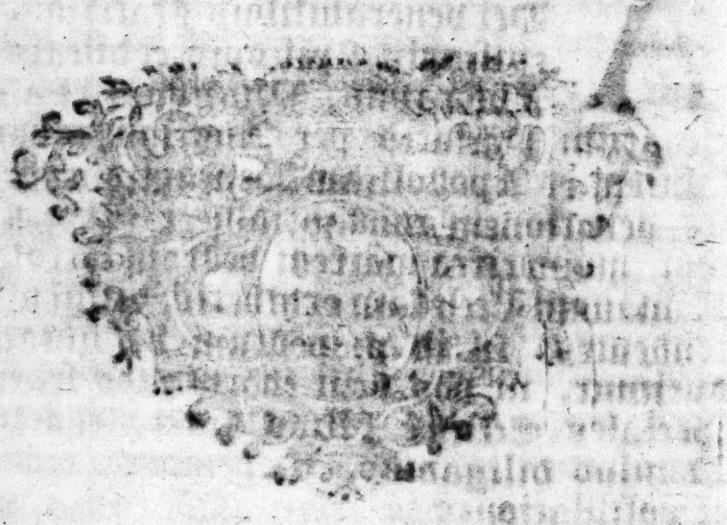
and we believe that these are the best
as yet ; for the first is of
Tunbridge Wells, the second of
London, and the third of the more ex-
pensive.

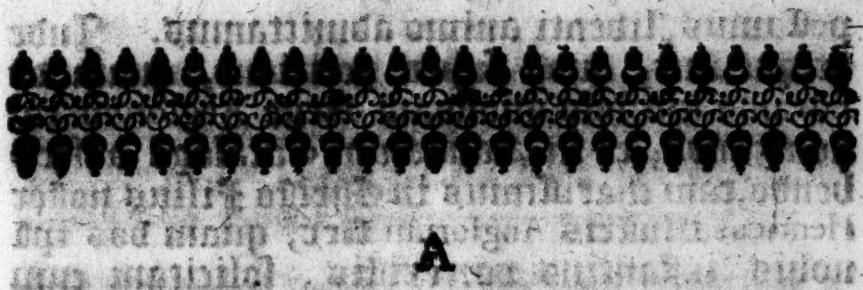
12. Jan.

Wrote to Mr. B. about
the new Regency sofa.

Received
12. Jan.

Mr. B. wrote.





A

Collection of Records

Referred to

In the preceding Papers.

N u m b . I .

The Bull of Pope Alexander the Third, for canonizing King Edward the Confessor.

Alexander Episcopus servus servorum
Dei venerabilibus fratribus Archi-
episcopis, Episcopis, et dilectis filiis
sacerdotibus, Prioribus, et aliis Ec-
clesiarum Prelatis per Angliam constitutis,
Salutem et Apostolicam Benedictionem. Illi-
us devotionem constantiam et Fidei ermita-
tem, quam ex tua matrem vestram sacrosangam
Romanam Ecclesiam exhibetis, diligentius at-
tendentes, in id propositum voluntatis ad-
ducimus, ut nos tunc charillosos fratres, et
speciales Ecclesie filios unica charitate in
Domino diligamus, propensius honoremus,
et postulationes vestras, quantum cum Deo
possimus,

A

possumus, libenti animo admittamus. Inde
 utique fuit, quod super petitione, quam de
 Edvardo gloriose quondam Rege Anglorum ca-
 nonizando, et in Sanctorum Catalogo adseri-
 bendo, tam charissimus in Christo Filius noster
 Henricus illustris Anglorum Rex, quam vos ipsi
 nobis instantius proverristis, solicitam cum
 Fratribus nostris deliberationem habentes,
 libro miraculorum inspesto, quo, dum in car-
 ne mortali viveret, et postquam de p. xxi.enti
 saeculo est assumptus, omnipotens Dominus
 per suam misericordiam declaravit: Vitis eti-
 am litteris antecessoris nostri piz memo. ix.
 Innocentii Papae; vestris quoque testimoniosis
 h[ab]e[re] receptis: Quambis negotium arduum et
 sublime non frequenter soleat nisi in solemni-
 bus Conciliis de moze concedi; de communi-
 tamen Fratrum nostrorum consilio, juxta vo-
 rum et desiderium praedicti filii nostri Regis
 ac vestrum, corpus ipsius Confessoris ita glo-
 rificandum cœlumus, et debitissime coniis a-
 dozandum in terris, sicut eundem Confessorem
 Dominus per suam gratiam glorificavit in
 Cœlis. Unde videlicet inter Santos Confesso-
 res de cetero numeretur, quod hoc ipsum apud
 Deum signis meruit ac virtutibus obtinere.
 Quia igitur decet honestatis deinceps prudenti-
 am eum pie coleze, et toto studio venerari,
 quem auctoritate Apostolica venerandum ve-
 stra postulabit devocio, et colendum: Univer-
 sitatem vestram per Apostolica scripta mone-
 mus et exhortamur in Domino, quatenus cum
 ita deinceps studiatis debitis obsequiis hono-
 rare, ut ipsius intercessionibus agud districtum
 Judicem mereamini veniam obtinere, et glo-
 riosum in aeterna beatitudine premium inven-
 re. Datum Anagni septimo Idus Februarii,
 hoc videlicet Anno.

N u m b.

N U M B . II.

A Proclamation for the better ordering of those who repair to the Court for the Cure of the Disease called the King's Evil.

WHereas by the Grace and Blessing of God, the Kings and Queens of this Realm, for many Ages past have had the happiness by their Sacred Touch and Invocation of the Name of God, to cure those that are afflited with the Disease called the King's Evil: And his now most excellent Majesty in no less measure than any of his Royal Predecessors hath had good success herein; and in his most Gracious and Pious Disposition is as ready and willing as any King or Queen of this Realm ever was, in any thing to relieve the distresses and necessities of his good Subjects; yet in his Princely Wisdom, foreseeing that in this as in all other things, Order is to be observed, and fit times are necessary, to be appointed for the performing this great work of Charity: His most excellent Majesty doth hereby publish and declare his Royal Will and Pleasure to be; that whereas heretofore the usual times of presenting such Persons to his Majesty for this purpose, were Easter and Whitsontide, that from henceforth the times shall be Easter and Michaelmas, as times more convenient both for the temperature of the Season, and in respect of any Contagion which may happen in this near access to his Majestys Sacred Person, and his Majesty doth accordingly Will and Command, that from the time of publishing this Proclamation,

none presume to repair to his Majestys Roy-
al Court to be healed of that Disease before
the Feast of St. Michael now next coming.
April the 6. 1630.

N u m b . III.

The Ceremonies formerly used by the Salutators in Spain, by which, and by the Touch, and the Application of White Linen, they pretended to cure all External Sores.

PECA Christum, et cum Christo, et in Christo,
est tibi Deo Patri omnipotenti, in unitate
spiritus sancti, omnis honor, et gloria
per omnia secula seculorum. Oremus. Saluta-
ribus preceptis moniti, et divina institutio-
ne formati audemus dicere, Pater noster qui
es in celis, &c. Amen.

Jesus Potentia Patris, Sapientia filii,
Virtus spiritus sancti, Sancte hoc vulnus ab
omni malo. Amen.

Jesus, Domine mi Iesu Christe, credo quod
noce Iovis sancti in Cena, postquam lava-
sti pedes tuorum sanctorum Discipulorum;
acepisti panem sanctissimis manibus tuis, et
benedixisti et fregisti, et dedisti tuis sanctis
Discipulis, dicens accipite et comedite, hoc
enim est Corpus meum; similiter accepisti ca-
licem in sanctissimas manus, et gratias e-
gisti, et tradidisti illis, dicens, accipite et bi-
cite, quia hic est meus sanguis novi Testa-
menti, qui pro multis effundetur in remissi-
onem peccatorum, hoc quotiescumque feceritis,
facite in meam commemorationem: Obsecro te,
Domine mi Iesu Christe ut per haec sanctissi-
ma

ma Verba, et per virtutem illorum, et per
meritum sanctissimæ passionis tui sanetur hoc
vulnus, et malum istud. Amen, Jesus.

In nomine Patris, et filii, et Spiritus
Santi. Amen, Jesus.

At length the following Articles were preferred a-
gainst them in the Bishop of Spes and other Ec-
clesiastical and Civil Courts; and these pretend-
ed Miracle-Mongers were severely prohibited
from farther imposing on the People.

1. Because they are a lewd People, and un-
likely to have that Commerce with God they
pretend to.
2. Because they are but loose, and unsettled
in Religion, and would render others so.
3. Because they made the People tempt
God to do that by an extraordinary way of
Miracles, which he had appointed to be done
in the ordinary way of Means and Physick.
4. Because they had seduced People to the
neglect of the ordinary means of their preser-
vation, to the danger of many Peoples
Lives.
5. Because they brought the Curse of God
upon poor People, many having confessed,
that they perished under the just hand of God,
for having any thing to do with these Salu-
tators.
6. Because they were abetted by desperate
Men of dangerous Principles and Practices.
7. Because they took the Name of God in
vain, and abused his Word to superstitious
Purposes.
8. Because they performed no real or last-
ing Cures.
9. Because

9. Because they distracted the Peoples thoughts, and prepared them for Diabolical Illusion and Magick.

10. Because many of them could do nothing till they had dranke liberally (a Bottle of sack being required to a Miracle) when they pretended that they were inspired.

11. Because they gave occasion to strange Discourses about the Miracles of Christ, and his Followers, and so overthrew the great ground of Faith.

12. Because they perswaded People to do themselves mischief, that they might do Cures.

13. Because there were several instances brought of their Confederacies, Impostures, and Juggles.

In fine, Because they did a World of mischief, and little or no Good.

N U M B . IV.

A Blessing for Sore Eyes (taken out of an Old MS. Mass Book) very profitable for that Disease, as teacheth Willielmus de Montibus, Chancellor of the Mother Church of Lincoln, put in modern English.

THE Blessing for Sore Eyes (says he) necessarily bringeth in, and the devotion of them that ask it, and it ought to be done in this manner.

First, the Priest who Singeth Mass, after that he hath received the Body and Blood of our Lord, and after the first and second washing of his Fingers, shall cause his Parish Clerk

Clerk to pour into his Chalice the third ad-
lution, not of Wine but of Water, and this
Water must the Priest in his Chalice reserve
and keep till Mass be done, and when Mass
is once done, the Priest before he puts off his
Sacerdotal Vestments, shall take of this Wa-
ter and sprinkle it upon the Soze Eyes, and
he shall say this Prayer following, with
Dominus vobiscum et cum spiritu tuo, and
with Oremus.

The Prayer.

O Lord Jesu Christ, who openedst the Eyes
of the Man that was born Blind, keep
the Eyes of this thy Servant, giving him
light clear, sufficient, meet and competent to
serve thee withal, by virtue of this Sacra-
ment, and by this Sign ✕ of thy Holp Cros.

Here let the Priest cross the diseased Person
with the Chalice and with the Corporas
Cloth, and let him so handle the matter,
that with his crossing he may cause some
Wine to go from the Chalice and Corporas
Cloth into the Soze Eyes, while he saþeth,
*In nomine Patris, Filii, et Spiritus San-
ti. Amen.* Then shall the Priest say the be-
ginning of St. John's Gospel.

In principio erat Verbum, et Verbum erat
apud Deum, et Deus erat Verbum. Hoc
erat in principio apud Deum. Omnia per
ipsum facta sunt: Et sine ipso factum est nihil,
quod factum est: In ipso vita erat, et vita
erat lux hominum: Et lux in tenebris lucet
et tenebrae eam non comprehendunt. Fuit
Homo

Pammissus a Deo, cui nomen erat Ioannes. hic venit in testimonium, ut testimonium perhiberet de lumine, ut omnes crederent per illum. Non erat ille lux, sed ut testimonium perhiberet de lumine. Erat lux vera quae illuminat omnem hominem venientem in hunc mundum.

These things being done, let the diseased Person rise up, kiss the Altar, and offer something to the Blessed Sacrament, and so depart; and undoubtedly with the help of God, and of our Blessed Lady, he shall shortly have remedy of his Disease.

and the people of the land were greatly grieved.
And the king said to his servants, "What shall we do?
For this man has done a great thing to us,
and the king of Egypt has given him this land
as a possession." And they said to the king,
"Let us bind him with iron fetters,
and let us cast him into a deep prison,
so that he may not do such things as these.
And if he shall say to us, 'I require my freedom,
then let us give him his freedom,
and let us let him go free."

Num.
10:1-10:10

The Ceremonies used by King Henry VIII, for Blessing of Cramp Rings, which method, as appears by divers Records which I have seon, was usually practised by our Kings some hundred Years before his time, which Rings they made Presents of to particular Persons. The use of them was it seems discontinued under King Edward VI, but under Queen Mary it was designed to be revived, and the Office for it was written out in a fair Manuscript, of which this is a Copy. That King Henry VIII practised this Method, we have besides others, the Testimony of Andrew Boorde a Physician, who wrote in his Reign: This Author speaking of the Cramp, says, The King's Majesty hath a great helpe in this matter in hallowe ynge Cramp Rings, and so geven without Money or Pention,

The Office of Consecrating the Cramp Rings.

Certain Prayers to be used by the Queen's Highness, in the Consecration of the Cramp Rings.

Deus misereatur nostri, et benedic nos Deus: illuminet pulchrum suum super nos, et misereatur nostri.

Ut cognoscamus in terra ligna tua, in omnibus gentibus salutare tuum.

Consecurantur tibi Populi, Deus; consecurantur tibi Populi omnes.

Iacentne et exultent gentes, quoniam iudicas populos in equitate, et gentes in terra dirigis.

Consecurantur tibi Populi, Deus; consecurantur tibi Populi.

tur tibi Populi omnes, terra dedit fructum suum.

Benedicat nos Deus, Deus noster, benedic nos Deus, et mecum cum omnes filii vestrae.

Gloria Patri, et Filio et Spiritui Sancto.
Sicut erat in principio, et nunc, et semper,
et in secula seculorum. Amen.

Quoniam omnipotens sempererne Deus, qui ad solatum humani generis, varia et multiplicia misericordiarum nostrarum levamina ueritatis gratia, tua donis ab inchoata benignitas tua fonte manantibus, incessanter tribuere dignatus es; et quos ad regalis sublimioris fastigium extulisti, inservio suis gratias ornatus, dognozumque tuorum organa atque canentes esse posse, ut scilicet per te regnare aliquique presunt, ita te auctoore reliquis profant, ut tua in populum beneficia conferant: preces nostras propitius recipere, et quae tibi vota humillime fundimus, benignus admittere, ut quod a te narantes nostri de tua misericordia sperantes obtinuerunt, id nobis etiam pati dulcia postulahibus concedere digneris? Per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

The Kings lying in one Bason or more, this Prayer
to be said over them.

Dominus Celestium terrestriumque conditor,
creaturarum atque humani generis Be-
nignitatem reparator, Dator spiritualis ga-
tiz, omniumque benedictionum largitor, im-
mense Spiritum Sanctum tuum Paracletum
de Eccles super hos Annulos aere fabzili con-
sigi, eosque magna tua potentia ita emul-
dere

dare digneris, ut omni negnitia si visse
nouque sedentia protul expulsa, metallum
a te bono conditore creatum, a cunctis inihi-
ci horribus manear immune. Per Christum
Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Benedictio Annularum.

Deus Abraham, Deus Isaac, Deus Ia-
cob, exaudi misericordes preces nostras,
parce metuentibus, propitiare supplicibus,
et misere digneris Sanctum Angelum tu-
um de Cœlis qui sacrificet ✠ et benedicat ✠
annulos istos, ut sint remedium salutare
omnibus nomen tuum familiiter imploranti-
bus, ac lemeriplos pro conscientia delictorum
mortuum accusantibus, atque ante conspectum
Divinæ Clementie tuz fatigato a sua deplo-
zantibus, et seren simam pietatem tuam hu-
militer omnique flagitantibus; precunt den-
que per invocationem salvi cui nominis omni-
bus istos getantibus, ag Corpois et Lim-
mæ sanitatem: Per Christum Dominum no-
strum. Amen.

Benedictio.

Deus qui in Morbis curandis maxima
semper potentia tua miracula declarasti,
quique annulos in Iuda Patriarcha ad
accubonem, in Aaron Sacerdotale ornamen-
tum, in David fidelis custodia symbolum, et
in hoc regno variorum morborum remedia
esse voulisti, hos annulos propicius ✠ bene-
dicere et ✠ largificare digneris: Ut omnes
qui eos getabunt sint immunes ab omnibus
Satanæ insidiis, sint armati virtute celestiæ

desensionis, nec eos infester vel morborum con-
tractio, vel comitialis morbi pericula, sed
sentiant te opitulante in omni morborum ge-
nere levamen. In nomine Patris ☩ et filii
☩ et Spiritus Sancti ♣ Amen.

Benedic anima mea Domino: Et omnia
qua intra me sunt nomini sancto ejus. Here
follows the rest of that Psalm.

Immensam clementiam tuam misericordiam
Dens humiliter imploramus, ut qua ad-
fimi fiducia et fidei sinceritate, ac terra mentis
pietate, ad haec impetranda accedimus; qui
etiam devotione gratia tua bonorum donorum
prosequantur; facessat dominus suereditus pro-
cul ab illis Diabolica frandis suspirio, et in-
gloria tui nominis omnia revant; ut te lae-
gitorem bonorum omnium uidelicet tuu intelligant,
atque a te uno quicquid vel intimes vel
corporibus vere prossit, profectum sentiant et
prodicentur: Per Christum Dominum no-
strum. Amen.

These Prayers being said, the Queen's Highness
rubberth the Rings between her Hands, say-
ing;

Sanctisca Domine Annulos istos, et ro-
tuu benedictionis benignus alperge, ac
manuui nostrarum confiricatione, quas olet
sacri infusione externa sanctificare digna-
tus es pro ministerii nostri modo, consecra;
ut quod natura metalli prestare non possit,
gratia tua magnitudine efficiatur: Per Chri-
stum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Then

Then must Holy Water be cast on the Rings,
saying,

In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus
Santi. Amen. Domine Fili Dei unigeni-
te, Dei et hominum mediator, Iesu Christe,
in cuius unius nomine salus recte queritur,
quique in te sperantibus facilem ad patrem ac-
cessum conciliasti, quem, quicquid in nomine
tuo peteretur, in omne daturum, cum certis-
simo veritatis Ocullo ab ore tuis dancio quum
inter homines versabaris homo pronunci-
asti; precibus nosteris aures tuae pietatis ac-
comoda, ut ad thronum Gratiae in tua fiducia
accedentes quod in nomine tuo humiliter po-
sculabimus, id a nobis, te mediante, impe-
ratum fuisse, collatis per te beneficiis, Ideo
intelligant; Qui vivis et regnas cum Deo
Patre in unitate Spiritus Sancti Deus, per
omnia secula seculorum. Amen.

Vota nostra quæsumus Domine, Spiritus
Sanctus, qui a te procedit, aspirando
præveniat, et prosequatur, ut quod ad salu-
tem fideliūm confidenter petimus, gratia tua
dono efficaciter consequamur; Per Christum
Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Majestatem tuam, Clementissime Deus,
Pater, Filius, et Spiritus Sanctus,
suppliciter exoramus, ut quod ad nominis tui
Sanctificationem piis hic Ceremonis peragi-
tur, ad corporis simul et animæ tutelam vale-
at in terris, et ad uberiorēm felicitatis fru-
ctum proficiat in Cœlis. Qui vivis et regnas
Deus, per omnia secula seculorum. Amen.

N u m b.

NUMB. VI.

Exorcismus adversus Spiritus immundos.

Exorcista induitus vestibus sacris, pergit ad altare vel ante aliquam Imaginem: et pranuma (ut sepius dicunt est) Sacramenti confessione, corde humiliato et levato, auctis gemib; seipsum signando, dicat.

In nomine Sanctissimæ, et individua Christi, Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Amen.

V. Adjutorium nostrum in domine dominum.

R. Qui fecit Cœlum et Terram.

V. Ostende nobis, domine, misericordiam tuam.

R. Et salutare tuum da nobis.

V. Adjuba nos, Deus salutaris noster.

R. Et propter gloriam nominis tui, Domine, libera nos.

V. Nihil prestat iniurias in nobis.

R. Et filius iniquitatis non apponat nocere nobis.

V. fiat misericordia tua domine super nos.

R. Quemadmodum speravimus in te.

V. Exurge Christe, adjuba nos.

R. Et libera nos propter nomen tuum.

V. Dominus noster.

R. Et cum spiritu tuo.

Hic exorcista strengens dicat sequentia Evangelii.

In illo tempore : Recumbentibus undecim discipulis apparuit illis Jesus ; Et exprobavit incredulitatem eorum, et duritatem cordis : Quia inquit, qui viderant eum resurrexisse, non crediderunt. Et dixit eis ; Euntes in mundum universum, praedicare Evangelium omni creature. Qui crediderit et baptizatus fuerit, salvus erit : Qui vero non crediderit, condemnabitur. Signa autem eos, qui crediderint, haec sequentia : In nomine meo da monia efficiantur. Linguis loquentur novis : Serpentes tollent : Et a mortiferum quid biberint, non eis nocebit : Super homines manus impotens, et bene habebunt. Et Dominus quidem Jesus, postquam locutus est eis, assumptus est in Caelum, et sedet a dextris Dei. Illi autem profecti, praedicaverunt ubique, Domino cooperante, et sermonem conseruante, sequentibus signis.

V. Dominus verbum.

R. Eccliam spiritu tuo.

In principio erat Verbum, et Verbum erat apud Deum, et Deus erat Verbum. Hoc erat in principio agnitus Deum. Omnia per ipsum facta sunt. Et sine ipso factum est nihil quod factum est. In ipso vita erat, et vita erat lux hominum. Et lux in tenebris lucet, et tenebrae eam non comprehendenderunt. Fuit homo misericordia a Deo, cui nomen erat Iohannes. Hic venit in testimonium, ut testimonium perhiberet de lumine, ut omnes crederent per illum. Non erat ille lux, sed ut testimonium perhiberet de lumine. Erat lux vera quae illuminat omnem hominem venientem in hunc mundum. In mundo erat, et mundus

timidus per ipsum factus est, et mundus ei-
um non cognovit. In propria venit, et sui
cum non receperunt. Quotquot autem rece-
perunt eum, dedit eis potestatem filios dei s-
eri, his, qui credunt in nomine ejus; Qui
non ex sanguinibus, neque ex voluntate car-
nis, neque ex voluntate viri, sed ex Deo na-
ti sumus. Et Verbum caro factum est, et ha-
bitabit in nobis; Et vidimus gloriam ejus,
gloriam quasi unigeniti a patre, plenum gra-
tia et veritatis.

V. Domine eraudi orationem meam.

R. Et clamor meus ad te veniat.

Oratio,

Domine Iesu Christe, qui dedisti Apostoliq-
tuis virtutem et potestatem super in-
firmos et languores; Ne infirmos curarent;
Mortuos suscitarent; Leprosos mundarent;
Demones ejicerent: Confirmata in me hanc gra-
tiam, quamvis indignus, et miser peccator
sum: Et non respicias ad innumerabilia pe-
ccata mea: Sed sicut consueísti peccatorum
misereri, et preces humilium eraudire, prop-
ter magnam misericordiam tuam, ita me nunc
eraudire digneris: Et sicut exaudisti Iacobi
nem in Cruce, ita me nunc exaudire digne-
neris clamantem ad te contra istum spici-
tum verantem hunc famulum tuum. R. ut
in nomine sancto suo terribili, ipsum expel-
lere valeam: Qui cum Patre et Spiritu
Sancto vidis et regnas in seculo seculorum.
Amen.

NUMB. VII.

*The Ceremonies for the Healing of them that be Dis-eased with the King's Evil, as they were practi-
sed in the Time of King Henry VII.*

First, The King, kneeling, shall begin and say,

In nomine Patris, et filii, et Spiritus
Santi. Amen.

And so soon as he hath said that, he shall say,
Benedicite.

The Chaplain kneeling before the King, having a
Stole about his Neck, shall answer and say.

Dominus sit in corde tuo et labiis tuis, ad
constendum omnia peccata tua, In nomine
Patris, et filii, et Spiritus Santi. Amen.

Or else to say,

Jesus nos exaudiat, In nomine Patris,
et filii, et Spiritus Santi. Amen.

Then by and by the King shall say,

Constato Deo, Beatae Mariz Virgini, om-
nibus Sanctis, et vobis, quia peccavi nimis
in cogitatione, locutione et opere, mea culpa,
Pecorae Sanctam Mariam, omnes Sanctos
Dei, et vos orare pro me.

The Chaplain shall answer and say,

Misereatur vestri omnipotens Deus, et de-
mittat vobis omnia Peccata vestra, liberet vos
ab omni malo, salvet et conservet in honore, et
ad vitam perdureat aeternam. Amen.

Absolutionem et Remissionem omium pec-
catorum vestrorum, spatium vera penitentiae,
et emendationem vita, gratiam et consolatio-

C nem

nem Sancti Spiritus, tribuat vobis omnipotens et misericors Dominus. Amen.

This done, the Chaplain shall say,

Dominus vobiscum.

The King shall answer,

Et cum Spiritu tuo.

The Chaplain, ~~and~~ ^{and} the Clerk shall say,

Sequentia Sancti Evangelii secundum Mar-
tum.

The King shall answer,

Gloria tibi, Domine.

The Chaplain shall read the Gospel.

In illo tempore: Recumbentibus undecim discipulis apparuit illis Jesus: Et reprobat incredulitatem eorum, et duritatem cor-
dis: quia iis, qui viderant eum resurrexisse, non crediderunt. Et dixit eis; euntes in mundum universum, praedicate Evangelium omni creaturæ. Qui crediderit et Baptizatus fuerit, salvus erit: qui vero non crediderit, condemnabitur. Signa autem eos, qui credi-
derint, hæc loquentur; in nomine meo demo-
nia efficiant: linguis loquentur novis: ser-
pentes tollent: et si mortuorum quid biberint,
non eis nocebit: Super agros manus impo-
nent, et bene habebunt.

Which Clause, *Super agros*, &c. the Chaplain re-
peats as long as the King is handling the Sick
Person. And in the time of the repeating the a-
foresaid Words, *Super agros*, &c. the Clerk of
the Closet shall kneel before the King, having
the Sick Person upon the Right Hand; and the
Sick Person shall likewise kneel before the King:
And then the King shall lay his Hand upon the
Sore of the Sick Person. This

This done, the Chaplain shall make an end of the Gospel; and in the mean time the Chirurgeon shall lead away the Sick Person from the King.

Et Dominus quidem Jesus, postquam locutus est eis, assumptus est in cœlum, et sedet a dextris Dei. Illi autem profecti, predicaverunt ubique, Domino cooperante, et sermonem confirmante, sequentibus signis.

Then the Chaplain shall begin to say again,

Dominus vobiscum.

The King shall answer,

Et cum Spiritu tuo.

The Chaplain,

Initium Sancti Evangelii secundum Ioannem.

The King shall say,

Gloria tibi Domine.

The Chaplain then shall say this Gospel following.

In principio erat Verbum, et Verbum erat apud Deum, et Deus erat Verbum. Hoc erat in principio apud Deum. Omnia per ipsum facta sunt: Et sine ipso factum est nihil, quod factum est: In ipso vita erat, et vita erat lux hominum: Et lux in tenebris lucet et tenebre eam non comprehendenterunt. Fuit Homo missus a Deo, cui nomen erat Iohannes. Hic venit in testimonium, ut testimonium perhiberet de lumine, ut omnes crederent per illum. Non erat ille lux, sed ut testimonium perhiberet de lumine. Erat lux vera quæ illuminat omnem hominem venientem in hunc mundum.

Which

Which last Clause, *Erat lux vera, &c.* shall still be repeated so long as the King shall be Crossing the Sore of the Sick Person with an Angel Noble; and the Sick Person to have the same Angel hanged about his Neck, and to wear it until he be full whole.

This done, the Chirurgeon shall lead away the Sick Person as he did before; and then the Chaplain shall make an end of the Gospel.

In mundo erat, et mundus per ipsum factus est, et mundus eum non cognovit. In propria venit, et sui eum non receperunt. Quotquot autem receperunt eum dedit eis potestantem filios Dei fieri, his, qui credunt in nomine ejus: qui non ex sanguinibus, neque ex voluntate carnis, neque ex voluntate viri, sed ex Deo nati sunt. Et Verbum caro factum est, et habitavit in nobis: et vidiimus gloriam ejus, gloriam quasi unigeniti a Patre, plenum gratiae et veritatis.

Then the Chaplain shall say,

Sit nomen Domini Benedicatum.

The King shall answer,

Ex hoc nunc et usque in seculum.

Then shall the Chaplain say this Collect following, praying for the Sick Person or Persons.

Domine exaudi orationem meam.

The King shall answer,

Et clamor meus ad te veniar.

Quemus.

*O*mnipotens sempiterne Deus, salutis aterna credentium, exaudi nos pro famulis tuis, pro quibus misericordia tua implozamus aux.

auxilium, ut reddit a sibi sanitatem, gratiarum tibi in Ecclesia tua referant actiones. Per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

This Prayer is to be said secretly after the Sick Persons are departed from the King, at his pleasure.

Dominator Domine Deus Omnipotens cuius benignitate, ex te videt, surdi audiunt, muti loquuntur, claudi ambulant, leprosi mundantur, omnes infirmorum curantur languores, et a quo solo donum sanacionis humano generi etiam tribuitur et ranta gratia pro incredibili tua erga hoc regnum bonitate, Regibus ejusdem concessa est, ut sola maiorum illorum impositione, morbus gravissimus foecidissimusque depellatur, concede propitius ut tibi propterea gratias agamus, et pro isto singulari beneficio in nos collato, non nobis ipsis, sed nomini tuo assidue gloriam denus, nosque sic ad pietatem semper exerceamus, ut tuam nobis donatam gratiam non solum diligenter conservare, sed in die magis magisque adaugere laboremus, et praesta, ut quocumque corporibus, in nomine tuo manus imposuerimus hac tua virtute in illis operante et nobis ministrantibus, ad pristinam sanitatem restituantur, eam couercent, et pro eadem tibi, ut summa medico et omnium morborum depulso, perpetuo nobiscum gratias agant: Sicque deinceps vitam instituant ut non corpus solam ab infirmitate, sed anima etiam a peccato omnino sanata videatur. Per Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum Filium tuum, qui tecum vivit et regnat in unitate Sancti Spiritus per omnia seculorum. Amen.

NUMB. VIII.

The Ceremonies used in the Reigns of King Charles the First and Second, at the times of Touching for the cure of the Kings Evil.

THE Chaplain thus begins: The Gospel written in the 16 Chapter of St. Mark, at ver. the 14. Jesus appeared unto the eleven as they sat at meat, and cast in their teeth their unbelief, and hardness of heart, because they had not believed them which had seen that he was risen again from the dead. And he said unto them, go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to all creatures, he that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned: all these tokens shall follow them that believe. In my name they shall cast out Devils, they shall speak with new tongues, they shall drive away serpents. And if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them. *They shall lay their hands on the Sick and they shall recover.* The which saying is continued between every healing of his Sacred Majesty, till all the Sick be Touched by him; the which being finished, the Chaplain goes on.

When the infirm Persons are presented to the King on their Knees, the King lays his hands upon them.

So when the Lord had spoken unto them, he was received into Heaven, and is at the right hand of God. And they went forth and preached every where, the Lord working with them, and confirming the word with miracles following. The which done, he begins the Gospel written in the First Chapter of St. John, verse the First.

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and God was the Word, the same was in the beginning with God;

God ; all things were made by it, and without it was nothing made which was made : in it was life, and the life was the light of men, and the light shined in the darkness, and the darkness comprehended it not. There was sent a man from God, whose name was John, the same came as a witness, to bear witness of the light, that all men through him might believe. He was not that light, but was sent to bear witness of that light.

Here the Chirurgions come up the second time, making their three Obeisances as formerly, where the Clerk of the Closet on his Knees doth deliver to the King his Gold ready strung upon a white Silk Ribband, and when these following words come to be read, the King puts over the Gold.

**That light was the true light,
which lightneth every man which
comerh into the world.**

This running through the whole course of the Ceremony, which words are continually repeated between every one which receives the Gold. This being finished, these following words are read :

**He was in the world, and the world was
made by him, and the world knew him not, he
came amongst his own, and his own received
him not : but as many as received him, to them
he gave power to be made sons of God : even
them that believed on his Name, which were
born not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh,
nor yet of the will of man, but of God : And
the same word became flesh, and dwelt amongst
us, and we saw the glory of it, as the glory of
the only begotten son of the Father, full of
grace and truth.**

Here the diseas-ed are presented to the King, and the King puts the Gold about their Necks.

This being finished, the Chaplains, with the rest of the People, on their Knees, do pronounce the following Prayers.

Vers. **L**ord have mercy upon us.

Resp. Lord have mercy upon us.

Vers. **C**hrist have mercy upon us.

Resp. Christ have mercy upon us.

Vers. **L**ord have mercy upon us.

Resp. Lord have mercy upon us.

Then the Chaplains read the Lord's Prayer, viz.

Our Father which art in Heaven, &c.

These answers
are made by
those that come
to be healed.

Vers. **O** Lord save thy Servants.

Resp. Which put their trust in thee.

Vers. **S**end help unto them from above.

Resp. And evermore mightily defend them.

Vers. **H**elp us O God our Saviour.

Resp. And for the glory of thy name deliver us, and be merciful to us Sinners for thy names sake.

Vers. **O** Lord hear our Prayers.

Resp. And let our cry come unto thee.

Then the Chaplain reads this Prayer following.

O Almighty God, who art the giver of all health, and the aid of them that seek to thee for succour. We call upon thee for thy help and goodness, mercifully to be shewed to these thy Servants, that they being healed of their infirmities, may give thanks to thee in thy holy Church, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Here he concludes.

THE Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

In the late Queen's Reign these Ceremonies received some Alteration, but they having been Printed in some Editions of the Common Prayer Book, I refer the Reader to them.